

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST A SINGLE STORY BUILDING

If That Plan is Adopted by the Library Board, There Will Be a Storm of Indignation from the Interested General Public.

AN OUTRAGE TO THUS WASTE \$40,000

It Would Look "Squatty," and in No Way Appropriate for the Magnificent Site—Ex-Sup't Mayne and Other Leading Men, Oppose a One-Story Building.

Will the people of Janesville consent to a one-story library building? That is a question that is quietly agitating the minds of a great many thinking people and the consensus of opinion seems to be that a one story library would be the height of folly. True there are those who favor such a building but prominent business men say that if the city builds such a building there will be a storm of indignation from the public when they realize what such a plan means.

Would Be An Outrage
Thinking people say that it would be an outrage to put \$40,000 into a one-story building in which both appearance and library needs must necessarily be sacrificed. The general inclination is to get as much as possible for the money expended and it is the general belief that very few people would be satisfied with less than a two story building.

Various arguments against a one-story building are advanced. One of the most potent is that it would look squatty especially on so fine a site which needs to be balanced by an imposing appearing building. The large site was chosen with especial reference to its being an effective setting for a large building.

Would Be Small Economy
Another argument against the one-story plan is based on a financial consideration of the question. Business men say that it would not be an economical proceeding and would give but small return for the money expended. Much money would need to be spent in exterior ornamentation to make an artistic looking building. A one story building should be built of handsome and expensive material.

Still another argument and one which library workers consider the strongest one, is that a one story building cannot possibly contain room enough to meet the local needs. With the new building these needs will be constantly growing and ample provision should be made for this library growth. Above all things, people possessing the progressive library spirit, feel that the interior accommodations must not be sacrificed.

Mistake, Says ex-Supt. Mayne
Supt. D. D. Mayne's connection with the library board ceased last night with the expiration of his term of office as superintendent of the city schools. It was by virtue of this office that he was a member of the library board and his successor in library work will be his successor as superintendent of the schools, Supt. H. C. Buell.

While Mr. Mayne's official connection with library affairs in this city is at an end, his interest is as deep as ever. When asked what he thought of the latest developments in the library building situation, he said: "Well, you know my voice doesn't count for anything now. What I have to say won't make any difference."

Personally, however, Supt. Mayne feels very strongly on the question and in his estimation the library board will make a grave mistake if they reject the plans which they now have and substitute a one-story building.

Mr. Mayne feels positive that alterations can be made in the present plans which will cut down the expense without materially affecting the value of the building. The possibility of this plan is emphasized

TO PREVENT DISEASE AMONG CATTLE; LIVE-STOCK SANITARY BOARD ACTIVE

Rigid Plan of Inspection for the Prevention of the Importation of Glandered Horses.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 1.—The Wisconsin Livestock Sanitary board will hold a special meeting here this afternoon to perfect plans for the extermination of the glanders, tuberculosis and hog cholera in this state. Dr. H. L. Russell of the board and bacteriologist at the university has outlined a rigid plan of inspection for the prevention of the importation of glandered horses from other states.

The plan contemplates a system of close inspection of Western and other horses at Chicago and St. Paul before they are permitted to come into the state. As most of the cases of glanders and contagious influenza in this state have been traced to horses brought from Western ranches the board believes that these diseases may be readily wiped out if the importation of unaffected horses only is allowed.

by the fact that a local plumber who made a bid on the heating and plumbing says that \$500 could be saved on that part of the work alone and still have the job perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

When told of this Mr. Mayne said he was inclined to think that those who have bid on the plans have been in a way frightened into putting a good round price on the work because of the carelessness with which the specifications were drawn.

He said that he had seen a great many plans and specifications but in all of his experience he had never seen a set that took care of every minute detail as the ones submitted by Architect Jennings for the library building do. He had examined them carefully and there wasn't a single loop hole through which a contractor could sneak.

Every possible contingency was provided for and the specifications were very complete. They left no possible chance for extras and he was inclined to think that the contractors realized this when they made their bids. They knew that their original bid must cover everything. The specifications for the high school building were considered to be very complete but they were not one-fourth as strictly drawn with reference to detail as the library specifications. Loosely drawn specifications give opportunity for the substitution of cheap material or for large bills for extras.

Mistake of Some Kind
Unless this is the explanation of the large bids made Mr. Mayne is at a loss to understand them. He was greatly surprised at them and feels that some mistake must have been made or else that there were too few bidders. He cannot see how the city hall, which is to be built of more expensive material, can be built for less money than the library building unless the exterior of the city hall is to be built at the expense of the interior.

Whether an error has been made in bidding or not, however, Mr. Mayne is very earnest in the opinion that the plans which have already been accepted for the library building are the ones which will give the best general satisfaction now and in the future.

To Raise More Money
He feels confident that the architect can make some concessions to reduce the price and that if it then does not come within the appropriation, the people of Janesville would be doing the wise thing if they would make some arrangement to raise the appropriation. The very wisest and best thing, in his opinion, would be to build the library just as it has been planned for.

Several prominent business men have been interviewed and the majority of them are strongly opposed to a one-story building. One man, who occupies one of the highest official positions in the gift of the city and who is moreover a large taxpayer and interested in all progressive movements was very vigorous in his denunciation.

People Won't Stand For It
"If they build a one-story building," he said, "there will be the worst howl go up from the people that you ever heard. They won't stand for it. The idea of putting \$40,000 into a saved-

(Continued on page 8.)

INDICATES A GREAT ERA OF PROSPERITY

The United States Treasury Now Has on Hand \$504,354,297 in Gold, the Largest Amount Ever Held.

Washington, August 1.—Speaking of the fact that there is now in the treasury \$504,354,297 in gold, the largest amount ever held, Director of the Mint Roberts said: "The dimensions of this fund indicate a great era of prosperity prevails through the United States. It can always be regarded as an accurate barometer of industrial and commercial conditions, and the fact that it is now in excess of anything we ever held indicates the volume of business has assumed corresponding proportions. It furnishes a clinching argument against free silver theory and shows that our currency system is running on rock bottom. No stronger argument against the utility of a change in our currency system could be furnished."

Only once before in history has the amount of gold now in the treasury even been exceeded by any government. Russia claimed the possession of a gold fund amounting to \$598,000,000. According to official reports received here, the amount of gold held by the European nations on July 25 was as follows:

Bank of England, \$183,330,681; Bank of Germany, \$158,335,434; the Imperial Bank of Russia, \$345,408,144; Bank of Austria-Hungary, \$190,314,126; and Bank of France, \$478,258,230.

PREMIER CRISPI VERY NEAR DEATH

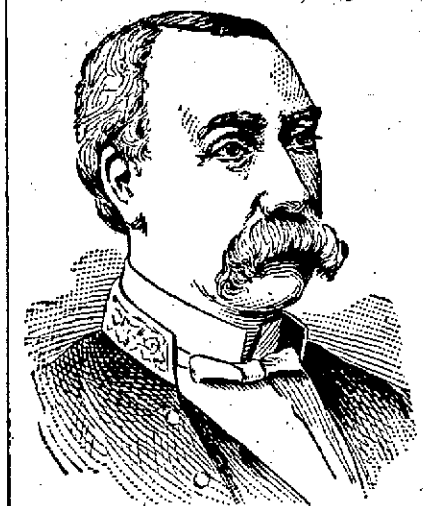
The Famous Italian Statesman Suffers Another Severe Relapse and Is Unconscious.

Naples, August 1.—The latest reports from the physicians of former Premier Crispi are that the aged statesman is failing rapidly.

His terrible struggle for breath can be heard even in the roadway of the street where his residence stands. The members of his family and his two secretaries surround the bed. It is reported that the family have refused priestly offices.

The last words pronounced by Sig. Crispi before he became so feeble were, on hearing the telegrams from King Victor Emmanuel and Dowager Queen Margherita, "O, good King, good Queen!"

Crispi was born in Sicily 74 years ago, was classically educated and was fitted for the bar. He is not liked by either



FRANCESCO CRISPI.

King Humbert or Queen Margherita, but he is a man of undoubted ability and diplomacy. He was a prominent organizer in the revolution of 1848, and on the failure of that venture he fled to Paris, where he remained for several years. He was finally driven from the French capital by Napoleon's police, but subsequently returned to Italy, where his career has been remarkable.

FAMILY TROUBLE CAUSES SHOOTING

Rice Lake, Aug. 1.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon H. A. Sapp, a merchant here, fired three shots at C. F. Coffin. One shot struck him in the right leg, about three inches below the groin, making a flesh wound. Sapp was arrested and will be taken to the county jail at Barron as threats were made of lynching him. The affair caused great excitement. The two men had a fight several weeks ago over family troubles.

SPARKS FROM T.W. WIRES

Paris, August 1.—A bomb was found during the night in the residence of Emil Zola, the novelist, who gained notoriety by his connection with the Dreyfus case. Zola is not in the city.

Fort Worth, Tex., August 1.—Indian agents are officially notifying people encamped near the new town of Laton, Okla., to move off unless they do so by August 6 they will be ejected by force.

Vienna, August 1.—It is learned that Greece is preparing to buy five million dollars' worth of rides.

Knoxville, August 1.—Not a street car is running this morning, the men having gone on a strike because the company refused to recognize the union. County and city officials are guarding the city's property.

San Francisco, August 1.—The Water Front strike situation is unchanged this morning. The strikers have made a proposition that may end the trouble but the employers refuse to concede them the right to coerce non-union men into joining the union.

PHILLIPS VERY NEAR FAILURE

The Chicago "Corn King" Transfers His Trades to Another Firm.

IS LONG IN GRAIN

He Claims That His Firm Still Has Over \$50,000 in Profits.

BLAME THE BOOKS

Chicago, August 1.—George H. Phillips, the corn king, has transferred at his trades to McReynolds & Co., the local brokers. Phillips, it is said had up \$75,000 in margins and that he was long one million



GEORGE H. PHILLIPS.

bushels of oats, sixteen hundred thousand of corn and four hundred thousand of wheat.

McReynolds & Co. state that Phillips has evened up on the market and that he stands to lose no more.

Phillips admitted that he had transferred his holdings but said that his firm still had \$50,000 profit in them and that they owed the banks nothing.

The company issued a statement later in which it said that the transfer of the trades was made necessary by grave irregularities in the books. These irregularities it was explained were due to the immense business carried and that there was nothing criminal about them.

This noon Phillips said that all of his creditors would be paid in full and that business would be resumed again as soon as an investigation of the books was completed.

Offers of aid amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars have been received by Phillips from all parts of the country.

Rumors in commercial circles this afternoon say that Phillips' books show discrepancies amounting to eighty or one hundred thousand dollars. It is stated that the condition of the books is responsible for this alleged shortage, but some infer that the money has gone into the pockets of the employees.

MARRIED THE SEVENTH TIME

James Willis Holds the Record as Father of 39 Children.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1.—James Willis, aged 58, was married for the seventh time today. He is the father of thirty-nine children, among them being four sets of twins and one set of triplets. One wife was the mother of twenty-one children.

BOER COMMANDS CAMPS AT GUMETZ

Lorenzo, Marques, August 1.—A Boer commando with two guns has entered Portuguese territory and are camping at Gumetz. Five hundred Portuguese troops are on the spot and some artillery forces have been sent to the place. More Portuguese troops are held in readiness to be dispatched to the place should the Boers refuse to surrender.

LAST DAY OF THE EL RENO DRAWING

El Reno, August 1.—This being the fourth and probably the last day of the homestead drawing interest was not at that high tension that marked the opening days. Four thousand names will be drawn today, the exodus has already begun. Tents are being razed and the outgoing trains are crowded.

Evansville to Build Waterworks

Evansville, Wis., August 1.—The result of the special election held yesterday, on the question of the city water works plant, resulted in a vote of 265 for and 126 against. Work will be begun Monday and the plant will be completed on Dec. 1, at a cost of \$51,000.

HINSEY INDICTED ON GRAVE CHARGE

Chicago Grand Jury Accuses Him of Perjury in Management of Pythian Finances.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—John A. Hickey and Henry B. Stolte, president and secretary respectively of the endowment rank of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday upon two charges each of perjury. The former later in the day appeared before Judge Horton and gave bail on the sum of \$7,000, offering Michael C. McDonald and Isaac McCann as sureties. Stolte is expected to give bail today.

There are three counts in each indictment, the bills being returned separately that perjury is an individual and not a joint offense. The count is specifically made that Hickey and Stolte submitted to the superintendent of the insurance department of the state reports containing false statements concerning the affairs, doings and condition of the endowment rank of the supreme lodge.

One indictment is based upon a report compiled under the date of February 18, 1899, covering the year ending Dec. 31, 1898. It is charged that the amount of cash on hand was reported under oath to be approximately \$10,000 more than was deposited to the credit of the order.

False representation of the amount and number of outstanding death claims also is alleged in the charges.

DELANAV ASSEMBLY DRAWS BIG CROWD

Attendance Larger Than in Previous Years—Many Persons of Note Deliver Addresses.

Delavan, Wis., August 1.—The Delavan Lake assembly, in its fourth season is meeting with unprecedented success. Since the weather moderated the crowd has been larger than the average of past years. A census of the grounds, just completed shows there are nearly 1,000 staying in the inclosure, while boats, bus lines, and private conveyances bring 1,500 additional each day.

Charles Denby of Indiana, ex-Minister to China, opened the session. Speakers since then have been Dr. Steel of Kentucky, the Rev. Morgan Wood of Cleveland, O., Professor Roberts, and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia.

BIG FIGHT MADE AGAINST BABCOCK

Threats Against Speaker Henderson if He Continues Babcock on Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin is the center of an unpleasant political fight here. The anti-tariff people are doing everything in their power to prevent his reappointment to the



JOSEPH W. BABCOCK.

ways and means committee. They want a promise from Speaker Henderson that he will not select Babcock for a second term, but Henderson, it seems is in favor of Babcock, and declines indignantly to make any such promise. As a result Henderson himself is threatened with defeat at the Republican caucus in the fall. Babcock has been a target for opposition ever since he first undertook to support and forward the tariff movement.

AUSTRIA IS PREPARING FOR WAR; MAKES READY TO POUNCE ON ALBANIA

Troops Leaving Vienna for Turkish Frontier—Muslims Threaten to Overthrow Regime of Sultan.

Buda-Pesth, Aug. 1.—The proposed reforms in Albania have resulted in a general uprising of the Mussulmans against the Christians, many of whom are Austrian Catholics. In consequence of this agitation Austria has ordered every garrison in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be immediately placed on a war footing.

Additional regiments will leave Vienna this week for Sarajevo and Banjaluka, on the Albanian border. All the Austrian officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. It is predicted here that the Mussulmans will declare Albania an independent country. Austria, as soon as Albania has cut loose from Turkey, will assert its priority claim and both for this purpose and in order to protect the Christian inhabitants will conquer land by military force if necessary, even defying a war with Turkey.

LONG WILL NOT CHANGE PRECEPT

Schley Wanted Word "Disobedience" Stricken from Papers.

DEMAND IS DENIED

Admiral Contended the Phrase Differs Radically From "Cannot Obey Orders."

FIGHT GROWS BITTER

Washington, August 1.—The navy department has decided not to change the language of the precept in the Schley court of inquiry and has so informed Admiral Schley who objected to the use of the word "disobedience."

Washington, Aug. 1.—In compliance with the request of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the Navy Department will modify the fifth specification of the precept appointing a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct during the Santiago campaign. Rear Admiral Schley's acknowledgment of the receipt of the precept reached the department on Monday, but the naval authorities would admit only today that they had it in their possession. The text of the letter the department declined to make public, but it is known that the admiral objects to the direction of an investigation into "the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises." Admiral Schley contended that there was a great difference between "disobedience of orders" and "cannot obey orders," the latter being the phrase he used in his dispatch in answer to the instruction from the department. It is, of course, impossible to give the exact language in which the specifications will be written, but there is every reason to believe that it will be about as follows:

"The circumstances attending and the reasons for the action of Commodore Schley in cabling the department in response to the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, 'Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department,' and the propriety of his conduct in the premises." As this is a quotation of Admiral Schley's own words undoubtedly it will be entirely satisfactory to him.

The successor of Admiral Kimberly has not yet been selected. Secretary Long is now considering the matter, and will advise Mr. Hackett of his choice. The latter will then issue the order.

STEEL STRIKE IS STILL IN STATU QUO

Pittsburg, August 1.—No information of any character is obtainable this morning around the Amalgamated headquarters other than there would be a meeting of the executive board during the day. It is asserted in some quarters that a modification of the Morgan ultimatum has been asked for.

PROTEST AGAINST THE HOUSE TAX

Canton, August.—Violent, anti-foreign placards have made their appearance throughout the city. The placards are a protest against the imposition of the house tax on account of the foreign indemnity and state that a great rebellion is certain if the government yields to the demands of the foreigners and enforces the tax.

Morgan Wise went to Lake Kégonas this morning to get the cane.

NEW REASON FOR THE RECENT HEAT

Scientist Says Earth is Off Its Path—
Every Summer Nearer Sun,
Each Winter Farther Away.

This summer's excessive heat is explained by a Chicago scientist, says the Chronicle, in a way calculated to give both chills and fever to that part of humanity which accepts his explanation. He asserts that the earth in its annual revolution about the sun is approaching nearer and nearer to the orb every summer and getting farther and farther away every winter. The ultimate result, he avers, will be that the inhabitants of this sphere will be alternately baked and frozen until no living being is left.

Prof. Ludwig J. Marienburger, Ph.D., a graduate of the university of Berlin, who speaks ten languages, is the exponent of this startling theory. Some scientists have argued that eventually this earth would become a frozen mass; others that it would in the course of a few thousand years be transformed into an orbicular furnace, which in time would consume itself. Prof. Marienburger says both of these contingencies are quite probable.

The professor's idea is that this globe, in its orbital revolutions, has "slipped a cog," and that it will continue to slip into ever changing orbits. He is of the opinion that the earth is approaching old age, becoming somewhat decrepit and "wobbling," and has not the amount of inherent magnetism to maintain itself in its proper channel.

Law of Man the Law of Universe. Solstices and other demonstrations showing that nearness to the sun does not make this mundane sphere hotter or colder do not bother Prof. Marienburger. Sun spots and other phenomena are only incidental and can have little effect. The fact that balloonists, ascending a few miles find the atmosphere cooler as they go upward toward the solar body makes no difference to the quiet, reserved, earnest man, who yesterday gravely expounded his belief in his original hot weather hypothesis.

"Birth, life and death appear to be the rule of the universe at large as well as in our little corner of it," he said. "The earth is but a minute object in Cosmos, and the general order of things would go on about as if without it, though it is hard for self-important man to realize it. We seem to be slipping out of our regular orbit. This, to my mind, is the only way to account for the increased heat in the summer during the last several years. We slipped quite a bit last year, it seems.

Does Not Mind Balloon Experiences. "But while the summers are becoming hotter the winters are slightly colder at each orbital circle of hundreds of millions of miles. Weather reports show this in different parts of the world. There have been in years few if any such sudden jumps to excessive hot spells as in 1901, but the change has been coming on, although almost imperceptible at times. The weather observers only know that it is hot, or that it is cold, or that it will be 'so and so' a day or two ahead of the prediction. They don't go into the underlying reasons. Reports of the Chicago bureau established thirty years ago, show that the maximum temperatures have advanced each decade since 1871. "Now, the sun is the orb from which we get heat, light and life. It may be a molten or gaseous body. Scientists disagree as to that, but whatever it be it gives us heat. The closer we get to it the more warmth we will get. People who go up in balloons never go more than a few miles away and they find the air colder because they leave the warmer atmosphere that is the reflected warmth of the earth. Reason teaches that the closer we get to a hot stove or a heat radiating disk or any hot substance the hotter we become and the further we get from it the cooler we become.

"The earth, of course, is growing old, and must in the nature of things, react the stage of decrepitude. The other major bodies in our solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, the outer planets, and Mercury, Venus and Mars, which, with the earth, comprise the inner planets—may have more vitality remaining than we and manage to keep within their orbits, but we have no exact means of knowing whether they do or not. Ages may elapse before the conditions become such that no animal life can survive on this sphere, but that the time is coming I have no doubt."

The "Belated Industry." A group of women employed in domestic service in this city have just organized the Working Women's union of America. It is hoped to strengthen this organization locally—it naturally has but a meager initial membership—and to form branches elsewhere. Its objects are to secure shorter and more regular hours of duty in domestic service and in general to better conditions of employment therein.

Some housewives will jibe, others deprecate, and still others feel unconcerned over the event. Disinterested people may wish the effort successful, but feel dubious. Possibly some specialist in domestic economy may treat it and similar efforts as both reason for and prediction of radical changes to be realized ere long in the system of household economics. Certainly the present system has about broken down as far as most households are concerned.

The disinclination against domestic service does not abate, but waxes. Other openings for women and girls multiply. As it becomes increasingly difficult to get good domestics, even at good wages, the migration from the home to the hotel or boarding house grows in volume. The situation is intolerable and for all householders who have not abundant means no relief is promised from the servant side.

There is ground however for expecting some and perhaps much relief from such an application of invention and ingenuity to household arrange-

ments as shall materially reduce both the volume and the unpleasantness of household labor. The current North American Review contains some bold predictions in this direction by Mr. H. G. Wells. He foresees a well to do household in the future in which the family will keep a servant "because, in the first place, they will want one, and in the second they will not get one if they do. A servant," he alleges, "is necessary to the small modern house partly to supplement the deficiencies of the wife, but mainly to supplement the deficiencies of the house."

He inveighs against dirt distributing methods of heating, lighting and ventilating, against laborious dish washing and "wiping," which should be obviated by some "suitable solvent," and by drawing in the air, against the "rubbing" of windows for mere lack of an effective solvent applied through stationary pipes at the sides by merely turning a faucet, and against the "coaling," "ashing," "heating" and "black things" to handle," which now characterize cooking. He predicts the advent in the kitchen of "neat" electrical apparatus, "with absolutely controllable temperatures," and "proper heat screens," and accordingly affirms that cooking may "easily be made a pleasant amusement for intelligent invalid ladies."

Whether or not "the practically automatic house or flat" shall solve the domestic servant problem of the future, electricity and mechanics are undoubtedly destined to prove great factors in mitigating that problem. As for the "union,"—if it shall succeed, which is doubtful for many reasons—it may expedite the evolution.—Chicago Tribune.

GIDEONS TO MEET FRIDAY EVENING

A meeting of the executive committee of the national organization of the Gideons will be held at the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday evening of this week, August 2. Among those who will be in attendance at the meeting will be President S. E. Hill, of Beloit, vice president R. L. Adams of Madison; secretary, John H. Nicholson of Janesville; Mr. Harder of New Jersey, W. J. Knight of Janesville, and others.

Supt. P. C. Eldredge of the Prairie du Chien division of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., was in the city today.

Attorney E. D. McGowan is entertaining his brother-in-law, Rev. Chas. F. Niles, of Menominee, Wis.

Mrs. Thomas E. Welsh and two children left over the Janesville & Southeastern this morning for Chicago, where they will visit relatives and friends for the next two weeks.

Mrs. Will H. Palmer went to Chicago this morning on the Chicago & Northwestern and will spend a couple of days in the big town.

F. S. Winslow made a trip to Chicago this morning. He rode over the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the first time.

Painters are improving the lobby of the Myers Grand Opera house and M. M. Farley's saloon in the opera house block.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. McKenney and daughter Hattie, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. McKenney's brother, Charles F. Randall, Ruger avenue, and other relatives.

I. Rosenblatt, of Beloit, formerly of Janesville, was in town yesterday. Mr. Rosenblatt has been seriously afflicted by three deaths that have occurred in the family in the past seven months, a brother-in-law, his sister and his father having died in that period. He will go to New York about the middle of this month to meet his sister who is on her way home from Europe and has yet to learn of her father's death.

A city official drove many miles into a distant part of the county yesterday for the purpose of serving certain legal papers on a man. He didn't serve them. It wasn't the officer's fault, however. When the official reached his destination after a long and weary drive he found that the man that he had been looking for was dead and buried months ago. The officer now wonders who will pay his fees.

Rubber Shoes Save the Horses. Rubber shoes for horses are said to be fast displacing the old style shoes and it is asserted that since their introduction the condition of the feet of thousands of horses has improved fully 30 per cent and that the danger from cracked hoofs, sprained tendons, injured shoulders and rheumatism has decreased fully 50 per cent. Besides, it is claimed the horses are able to do considerable more work for the reason that they do not slip and their day's work is over they do not exhibit anywhere near the fatigue that was manifested when they were shod with iron shoes.

Rubber horse shoes are not an entirely new thing in the market, but they have been in the experimental stage until a short time ago. Many owners who are now using them were loath to adopt them for the reason that the claim was made that they would do more injury than good on account of causing extra heat in the hoofs. It is claimed now, however, that actual use has demonstrated that such is not the case. The chief advantage of the rubber shoe over the iron shoe is said to be in the fact that once a horse puts his foot down it remains in position, that he is equally as sure footed on granite blocks as on virgin soil. There is no twisting to the right or to the left and there is no sliding about as is often the case when iron shoes are used. Because of this the horse is able to pull a heavier load.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *W. D. Hoagland*

A BICYCLE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Charles Hollingsworth of the Town of Union, Starts Monday for a Three Years' Tour.

Charles Hollingsworth of the town of Union, leaves Monday morning on a bicycle trip around the world, calculating to be gone about three years. He expects Charles Schley of Baraboo, to accompany him, but if Mr. Schley does not go, Mr. Hollingsworth will make the trip alone.

The first point to which Mr. Hollingsworth will go will be to Oando, North Dakota, where he will stop for a couple of days with his sister. From there he will push on to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. At the latter city he will take a boat for Honolulu, where he expects to spend some time seeing things of interest. From Honolulu the trip will be made to Australia and from there to the Philippines.

China, Burma, India, Asiatic Turkey and Palestine will be visited in turn and the trip will then be continued down the eastern coast of Africa to Madagascar and after this island has been toured the Transvaal country will be visited. From Cape Colony the journey will continue up the western African coast to the Mediterranean sea and across to Gibraltar.

Spain and France will be visited before the channel is crossed to England. From England another sea voyage will take the tourists to Cape Horn, South America. From there all the countries on the western coast as far as Central America will be visited, a trip will be made to Cuba and then back to Mexico, and from there across the state, home. Mr. Hollingsworth will write for The Gazette during his absence. His outfit will be limited to some clothing and enough bicycle repairs to care for mishaps. The outfit will be carried in a case attached to the frame of the bicycle. Mr. Hollingsworth expects to earn his way by lecturing, etc., and it is his intention to push into the interior of uncivilized countries which will greatly increase the value of his trip. The undertaking is in no way a small one, but Mr. Hollingsworth says he will see it through. He will certainly have some novel experiences.

GOVERNOR TO BAR CANTEN

Announces That He Has No Intention of Violating Camp Precedent.

Camp Douglas probably will have no canteen while regiments of Wisconsin militia are encamped there this year. The news was conveyed in a letter received in Milwaukee yesterday by Mrs. M. M. Holton, of that city, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, from Col. Jerre C. Murphy, Governor La Follette's private secretary. He says that the governor has no intention of sanctioning a canteen at Camp Douglas soon.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by People's drug store and King's pharmacy.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by People's drug store and King's pharmacy.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by People's drug store and King's pharmacy.

The Check That Wasn't Signed.

City controllers and clerks in the finance department collected and framed, from time to time, remarkable checks, warrants receipts and other official papers that pass through the department. As some of the clerks have been there forty years and strange things happen in a department handling more than \$200,000,000 a year, the collection is growing to large proportions. One of the chief curios is a handsomely framed city warrant, voucher and check for 1 cent, which contains half a dozen official signatures and other safeguards that would be placed upon a check for \$1,000,000. Another remarkable specimen in the collection is a city check and warrant for \$487, which was paid by one of the large banks of the city, passed through the clearing house and returned in the ordinary course of business without a signature on the face of it. This check was delivered to the proper person after the bill which it paid had been audited, it was deposited in a bank properly endorsed, and then collected through the clearing house from the bank acting as city treasury. It was properly endorsed everywhere, no one lost a cent by the transaction, yet the check bore no signature, where three are required, and the expert examiners of the department were unable to ascertain how the mistake occurred. City checks are signed by the controller or a deputy acting for him, by

the chief clerk to the mayor and the city chamberlain. They are examined and recorded in each office and in transit from one to another; they are locked in leather bags or canvas bags, which are carried by bonded messengers who are protected by a policeman in uniform. The most remarkable part of the adventure to the clerks in the finance department was that it was paid by a bank teller who should have been familiar with the form and with the signatures it did not contain—Chicago Record-Herald.

How a Laugh Averted a Panic.

You may not have heard the story of how the present governor of Nebraska, Ezra P. Savage, got his nickname of "Dashboard." Mr. Savage, who is a typical plainsman, was lieutenant governor and succeeded to the office of governor when Governor Dietrich resigned to accept election to the United States senate. As lieutenant governor he presided over the joint assembly of the legislature. Although he knew nothing of parliamentary law the subject had no terrors for him. When he thought a ruling was right and facilitated business he made it; otherwise not. His vocabulary smacked largely of the plains.

As the hour drew near for the last senatorial ballot the excitement was intense. The republicans were in caucus; the fusionists were in their seats waiting for the majority to arrive. A large crowd pressed into representative hall. Soon the galleries were so full that the people in front were pushed to the very edge, where there was only a railing about a foot high.

The news of the nomination of Gov. Dietrich and J. H. Millard for senators was received with great enthusiasm. Suddenly the crowd began to arrive from the caucus. In a few minutes the main floor of the hall was packed to overflowing. A large number rushed upstairs and began to push their way into the upper gallery. Those in front were upon the very point of being pushed out upon the heads of the people below, when Lieut. Gov. Savage saw the danger. "Stop that pushing out there!" he thundered. "You'll shove those people in front over the dashboard."

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by People's drug store and King's pharmacy.

Lake Geneva Via. Harvard and Electric Line, 86 Cents.

The C. & N. W. R'y will hereafter make a rate of 86 cents every day to Lake Geneva via. Harvard and the electric line.

Red is a danger signal on the railroad, on a fellow's nose and a woman's face. Men and women use Rocky Mountain Tea and get genuine rosy cheeks. 35c. Smith's Pharmacy.

Less Than Half Rates for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn., Via. C. M. & S. P. R'y.

Aug. 1st to 10th, and Sept. 1st to 10th; good to return until Oct. 31st. For rates, time of trains, etc., call at passenger station.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is never sold in bulk by peddlers or less than 35 cts. Don't be fooled, get the tea made famous by the Madison Medicine Co. Smith's Pharmacy.

New Parlor Cars.

Two parlor cars, named respectively "Janesville" and "Beloit," "spick and span new" from the builders have been received from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and will be placed at once in the service for which they were expressly built—between Chicago, Janesville and Madison.

The new cars have an interior finish of mahogany and are seventy-five feet in length. The exterior is the St. Paul standard color. In addition to the usual parlor, seating thirty people, each has a large observation room, a state room and buffet. The latter, besides being fitted for ordinary buffet service, is equipped with a broiler, from which steaks, chops, etc., can be served.

The equipment in service on the St. Paul road to and from Southern Wisconsin points has received many favorable comments. The new cars—the handsomest so far built—will complete the finest day trains leaving Chicago.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous. The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.
THE BIG STORE 20, 22, 24, 26, 28
S. MAIN ST. JANESVILLE, WIS.
WE KEEP THE QUALITY UP

First Gun Fired

A new set of prices just gone in to effect. Prices on SHIRT WAISTS have all been changed. BEAR in mind that we offer a very superior class of WAISTS. All the season women who were posted on the waist stocks at other stores have become envious regarding our styles, praised them repeatedly. PLEASE DO NOT ask to take waists out on APPROVAL as the prices we make are to CLOSE THEM OUT and SALES are missed on waists kept out of stock.

The Price-Cutter's Work Colored Waists.

50c waists now 40c.
75c waists now 55c
\$1.00 waists now 75c.

\$1.25 } waists now \$1.00
\$1.50 }
\$1.75 }

\$2.00 } waists now \$1.75
\$2.50 }
\$3.00 }

White Waists.

\$1.00 } waists now 80c.
\$1.25 }
\$1.50 } waists now \$1.15.
\$1.75 }

\$2.00 } waists now \$1.65
\$2.25 }
\$2.50 }

Linen Waists.

\$3.00 waists now \$2.25.
\$3.50 waists now \$2.50

Wrapper News

To piece out the summer with we have just received about 15 DOZEN WRAPPERS, made of LAWN and DIMITIES. They are extra good values and it is not hard to discover it on examination. Sizes run to 46. PRICES \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Dropped Stitched Hose

They are very popular and hard to get. We placed two large orders in May and June for fancy imported hose which have just been received. Our assortment is very complete now.

At 50c, women's dropped stitched hose, fine lisle, in lovely colored stripes. Also plain lisle in many pretty novelties, 50c.

At 25c, fancy lace stripes in fast black, red, cadet blue.

At 90c, beautiful open work fine black lisle hose,

At \$1.50, extra fine black lisle, with novelty colored lace stripes

At \$1.50, extra fine black lisle in assorted high novelty lace patterns—rare values.

Men's Summer Hose.....

At 25c, black silk lisle, light and cool.

At 25c, fine gauge hose in black, red and Yale blue, silk embroidered in small colored designs.

At 50c, navy and black hose in fancy colored stripes.

At 50c, lace stripe lisle in black and fast red, fine gauge.

Children's fine RED silk lisle hose, all sizes 5 to 8, 25c.

Infants' fine wool hose in black, white, tan, blue, pink, red 4 to 6, 25c.

Where else can you find a stock of hosiery that approaches ours for size and completeness?



Upheld By Women Buob's Star Export Beer

It is better than medicinal tonics, for it is both wholesome and nourishing

SOUTH SIDE BREWERY.
Phone 141.



CARL BROCKHAUS,
Wilcox Block, Janesville, Wis.

SCHLITZ BEER ON TAP

It has no rival. Schlitz is THE beer of the century

LARGE STOCK OF WINES, WHISKIES AND CHAMPAGNES.

L. L. LEFFINGWELL.
E. Milwaukee Street.



White Wine Tokay 50c qt.

This is an extra good family wine and is low in price. We also handle a dozen other famous makes.

W. C. HART
East Milwaukee Street. Phone No. 3.

JANESVILLE FLORAL CO



FOR YOUR CUT FLOWERS
Floral work, sheafs of wheat, palms, ferns, Janesville floral, or anything in flowers or plants, call at

RENTSCHLER BROS.
214 South Main Street. Both 'phones 171

Two Ways

of getting glasses. One is go to the nearest permanent located Optician and get what you need, and a guarantee that they will be satisfactory, if not, they will be exchanged free, or money back. The other is to let some traveling peddler sell you a pair and run the risk of ruining your eyesight entirely, and when he's got your money, you never see him again. We have every late and scientific appliance for accurate eye testing, and sell spectacles at all prices.

F.G. COOK & CO.
Opposite Post Office.
W. F. Hayes, the Specialist, can be consulted in his office Saturdays and Mondays.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TRAIN HOLD-UP ON B. & O.

The Limited Express Stopped by Robbers Near Chicago.

EXPRESS TREASURE SAFE.

Through Mail Attacked by Mistake and Error Discovered Too Late for a Change—The Robbers Secured Only a \$50 Watch.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Masked men, four in number, held up the incoming limited train of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the darkness of the marshes a little to the east of Edgemoor, Ind., just thirty-one miles from Chicago, at 7:40 o'clock last night. It is thought they made their escape in a boat. Firing a fusillade of shots the length of the train to intimidate the passengers and train crew as a warning against interference, they wrecked a mail car with dynamite, mistaking it for the express car. The car was laden with through mail. At the point of a revolver they forced the fireman to uncouple the first two cars, compelled the engineer to run them 200 feet ahead of the broken train. Then threatening to kill him unless he did their bidding, made the engineer himself apply the dynamite which shattered the car. The United States Express car, carrying thousands of dollars and valuables from New York City, Baltimore, and the East, was the third car from the engine and, discovering their mistake too late to make an effort to get this treasure, the robbers jerked the engineer's watch from his hands and fled over the sand into the darkness of the woods lining the track at this point. They secured no other booty than this \$50 watch, and as no one was in the mail car the two charges of dynamite which were fired caused no loss of life. A great ragged hole near the forward door told where one charge of the explosive had torn it away. The twisted iron supports and the shattered woodwork in the interior of the car told of the terrible force with which the sticks of dynamite had exploded. Officials of the United States Express company are reticent as to the amount of money in their car, but it is said the safes contained \$50,000. At 2 o'clock this morning a special train, consisting of locomotive and one coach, left South Chicago for the scene of the robbery. The superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraphed to the police to spare no expenses in pursuing the robbers. Police from the South Chicago station patrolled the beach as far down as the state line on the lookout for any craft in which the robbers might have escaped, and the life saving crew sent a boat out on the lake. Every police station from Hegewisch to Evanston was warned to be on the lookout for "fresh water pirates." Later, special details of men were made to watch along the shore of lake and river. Captain Shipley sent one of his men to Edgemoor to secure the five O'Leary bloodhounds that are kept three miles from the town. A reward of \$500 was offered for any information leading to the arrest of the robbers, and it is thought that a greater amount will be offered today. The train was the New York and Washington vestibule limited, due to reach Chicago at 9 o'clock. It was in charge of Engineer J. W. Collins and Fireman F. S. Deveny, both of Garrett, Ind., and Conductor C. A. Cross.

MAY DELAY DEDICATION.

Workers on New York Y. M. C. A. Naval Beach in a Squabble.

New York, Aug. 1.—Work on the new naval branch of the Y. M. C. A. being erected by Miss Helen Gould at a cost of \$425,000 as a memorial to her parents has been delayed by a fight between the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York and the Plumbers' Union of Brooklyn. Brooklyn plumbers, it is said, asked the employment of Brooklyn plumbers only. This being refused the Brooklyn carpenters, steam fitters and house-smiths were called off, and while some few remained at work the completion of the building must wait for a settlement of the difficulties. The ceremonies of the opening day, set at first for Oct. 1, are elaborate, but it is feared now they will have to be postponed. It is proposed to invite President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long and many officers in the navy are expected to be present. It is also said that the North Atlantic squadron will be ordered to the navy yard at that time.

Sentenced for Fifty Years.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.—Gregoria Cortez was convicted and given a sentence of fifty years' imprisonment at Gonzales for murdering Henry Schnable, a member of a posse that was pursuing him during the long and exciting man hunt on the Lower Rio Grande several weeks ago. Cortez will now be taken to Karnes county for trial on the charge of murdering Sheriff Morris. After that he is to be tried for the murder of Sheriff Clover of Gonzales.

Killed by a Texas Officer.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 2.—At Gleason, Ariz., Jack Koen, who belongs to a prominent Boston family, was shot and instantly killed by Constable Mart

Moore. The shooting occurred during the excitement incident to the attempted escape of a prisoner whom Moore had in custody. Koen was accused of aiding the prisoner, who made a break for liberty. The town is greatly excited and further trouble is expected.

SCHLEY NOT A COWARD.

Captain of the Cristobal Colon Says the Admiral Is Brave.

New York, Aug. 1.—An interview has been obtained at Madrid from Captain Diaz Moreu, who commanded the Cristobal Colon during the naval conflict off Santiago. Says Captain Moreu in reference to the movements of Admiral Schley:

"All the American officers, without exception, did their duty in the naval battle of Santiago. So did we, although it is certain that we were vanquished by superiority of force. It is absurd and unpatriotic to make any exception in the case of Admiral Schley. It is absurd, because the Brooklyn was in the thick of the fight throughout. She was at the mouth of the harbor when we tried to pass out, and engaged us with a terrific fire, doing frightful damage to the end. In the pursuit of the Cristobal Colon we surrendered to the Brooklyn forty-five miles west of Santiago.

"The Brooklyn was the first to encounter us as we were coming out, and the first to lead in the pursuit, and she kept up the lead, with the Oregon vastly aiding. The Brooklyn landed a shell just ahead of my ship, and with the Oregon helping her, there was nothing left for me to do, but run ashore.

"The Brooklyn's conduct was brave; hence Commodore Schley was brave. Schley was on post, where he was put by Sampson. After the battle commenced each commander acted according to circumstances and events show that the Brooklyn bore a brave part. I should say that Schley was not only brave, but very competent, as is Sampson, whom I know personally. I don't know Schley, but I am a friend of Capt. Cooke of the Brooklyn, whose photograph I have. On the back of it you can read the following: 'Duty to our flags brought us together in strife. The sea made us friends. May God preserve your life and give to you that measure of blessing which your courage so richly deserves.'

"Of all the American ships the Brooklyn was the most exposed to our fire and to that of our batteries. Commodore Schley's own report was a model of a plain, sailor-like and gentlemanly statement. Schley directed that our officers retain their personal effects. A coward is never generous. The suggestion of cowardice probably comes from cowards.

"I have read in 'El Mundo Naval' that this attack upon an honorable naval officer has a low political basis. The navy should be left outside of politics.

"Admiral Sampson's own official report is evidence of the Brooklyn's active part and of Schley's competency and bravery. The adverse criticism is obviously an after-thought. As a naval officer, I deplore it, because the navy should be as sensitive as a woman about its honor."

THE FIRE RECORD.

Three Perish in Flames.

New York, Aug. 2.—James McCoy and his two children, William, 16 years old, and Edna, 14 years old, were burned to death in a fire in their home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary McCoy, the mother, was probably fatally hurt by falling from a window to the ground. The fire was caused by the overturning, by a cat, of a petroleum lamp.

Fire Dooms Great Wagon Plant.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 1.—Fire which started at 1 o'clock this morning in Fish Brothers' wagon factory, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, spread rapidly and the whole plant is practically certain to be burned. The flames spread to the large lumber yards adjacent. The loss will be from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Noted Naturalist Dies.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 1.—A cablegram was received here announcing that William Doherty of this city had died two months ago at Mount Kilima, about 100 miles from Mombasa, in British East Africa. Mr. Doherty was about forty-five years of age and was one of the foremost naturalists of the world. He was also a noted explorer, and had traveled more than Livingstone and Stanley combined. His life was a most eventful one.

Russian Ex-Minister Dies.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Dr. Bosse, the former Prussian minister of public instruction, who had been ill for some time past, died today.

Roosevelt En Route to Colorado.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Vice President Roosevelt took the 6 o'clock p. m. train here for Colorado Springs. The Vice President goes west to be chief guest at the quarter-centennial celebration of Colorado's statehood. After that he will rest in the mountains. The state militia encampment at Springfield will get his visit probably during the week of Aug. 22, when the cavalry will be in camp. While here he was accompanied by Governor Yates and Senator Fairbanks.

MORGAN REJECTS PROPOSAL

Steel Workers Notified That Saturday's Offer Must Stand.

NEW MOVES NOW FOR PEACE.

Heads of Lesser Combines Will Be Asked to Agree to Another Conference with the Men—Urging Garland to be Peacemaker.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' national executive board has received a negative reply from J. P. Morgan in answer to the proposition that five additional plants be allowed the union. The refusal was not unexpected. Mr. Morgan said he stood upon his proposition, made to President Shaffer and Secretary Williams in New York on Saturday, that the tinplate, sheet, and hoop companies would sign the amalgamated scale for the mills that were union on July 1. This did not include Clarke's, Painter's, and Lindsay & McCutcheon's mills in Pittsburg and the plants at Wellsville and McKeesport. Failing to get any concession from Mr. Morgan, the amalgamated officials are now trying to secure a reopening of the conferences with the representatives of the constituent companies. The latter offered them four mills—Wellsville, McKeesport, Salesburg, and the Old Meadow plant at Scottdale. They think they can, at least, get these four mills from the manufacturers.

President Shaffer called on Joseph E. Schwab, assistant to President C. M. Schwab, and Verrill Preston in the Carnegie office building today. There were rumors that a conference would be held tomorrow, but Mr. Shaffer denied this. Officials of the association say the settlement of the strike is now up to Mr. Morgan and the steel combines. Those who do not agree with President Shaffer's policy have urged former President M. M. Garland to take hold again of the peace negotiations where he left off last week. Mr. Garland is the surveyor of the Port of Pittsburg, and is influential on both sides of the controversy. He was making rapid progress toward a conference last week. One of the highest officials of the United States Steel corporation side-tracked him by having President Shaffer and Secretary Williams brought to New York. Mr. Garland stepped aside, thinking that some good would come from the visit.

Tie-up on Coast Continues.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—Both employers and strikers here are standing firm, and each side is confident of winning, without drawing on its reserves. The strikers are strictly observing the injunction to abstain from violence. Arriving vessels today were deserted by their crews, who immediately reported at the headquarters of the sailors' union. Several foreign vessels are being loaded by their own crews, who have no connection with the local labor union.

Gold Medal highest award to Harper whiskey at Paris, 1900; Chicago, 1893; New Orleans, 1885. Good as gold anywhere, anytime. We'd like your expert opinion. Sold by Kehoe & Cullen, Janesville, Wis.

Excursion Tickets to Race Meet. at Freeport, Ill.

Via the Northwestern line, will be sold at reduced rates, August 2 to 9, inclusive, limited to return until August 10, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

After He Comes

he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with

Mother's Friend.

It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a liniment which gives strength and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will show you that the stronger the muscles are, which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.

A woman living in Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Mother's Friend did wonders for me. Praise God for your liniment."

Read this from Hunel, Cal. "Mother's Friend is a blessing to all women who undergo nature's ordeal of childbirth."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. \$1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

SAVE EXPENSE!

USE...

FELS NAPHTHA SOAP..

No boiling required. You don't have to heat water. The right and only way is to use cold or luke warm water. Best of satisfaction. We sell it

Price 5 Cents

D. DRUMMOND & SON,

Successors to FLETCHER BROS

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

JANESVILLE, WIS.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

We Start August with the following

BARGAIN SALE

Lawn Underskirts

With Three Rows of Ruffles

AT \$1.00 Leach

These skirts are of the Isa-

bel make, Colors: pink, canary and lavender; and are actu-

ally worth \$1.50 each.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

The Riverside Laundry

MEANS to do your work a little better than, any other laundry, else we cannot hope to win and hold your trade.

All work is handled in the most careful and painstaking way, with the purpose of making Model work the most perfect that can be done.

Are you getting satisfactory work now? If not, let us do it for you. A postal card or telephone will bring a "white wagon" to your door.

GOOD LAUNDRY WORK....

Tells its own story. We do all kinds, and have the reputation of turning out high-grade work.

Our Customers Praise Our Work...

because we do it well—we do the best. Remember if you leave your order with us you are sure of prompt service and satisfaction.

JANESVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.

PHONE 174

S. MAIN STREET

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS



They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pain." of menstruation. They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL. Sold by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gasoline Stoves Cheap

Warm weather has come to stay. You need a Gasoline stove. Come in and look at one. I have a full line. Also

Furniture of All Kinds

Good bicycles cheap, baby cabs, watches, etc. The best line of second hand cook stoves in the city to be found here. All goods guaranteed to be in good order. Highest cash prices paid for good furniture. I buy anything good. No trash handled. Remember the old stand.

G. A. CROSSMAN,

33 North Main Street.

NARROW BELTS

Eastern fashion says, well dressed men's belts must be narrow and so narrow they are. The stock here is mostly of these ultra fashionable narrow kinds with some slightly broader for the more conservative gentlemen. All proper leathers, styles and fasteners are represented. The prices are as low as you'll pay elsewhere for older styles.

M'DANIELS & ACHTERBERG

7 Piece, Hair Cloth,

WALNUT PARLOR SET...

Price \$8.00

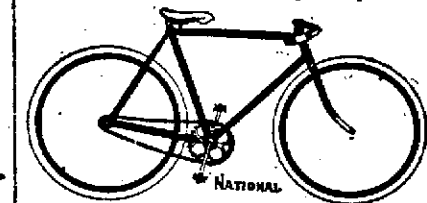
This set is in good condition and worth more than double the price. Call and inspect this bargain.

J. T. WAGGONER & CO.,

215 West Milwaukee Street.

100 Cents' Worth on the Dollar.

That's what you get when you buy a



NATIONAL.

What you get for your money is as important as the amount you pay.

J. C. SHULER.

For Sale

With all modern Improvements.

Milwaukee avenue residence. Good barn. Spacious grounds.

HAYNER & BEERS.

Room 10, Jackson Block, JANESVILLE. Corner Milwaukee and Main Streets.

Three Strong Points....

Material, the best.

Workmanship, unexcelled

Lowest Prices.

Men's Hair 50c

Ladies' and Boys 40c

Half Soles

Chicago Shoe Repairing Co

Store 3rd Door E. of Grand Hotel.

Quick Repair Service

That's what you get at our bicycle shop. Our charges are at all times most reasonable.

FERRIS & BURGESS.

Corn Exchange, Janesville.

Have You Headache From Eye Strain?

Is it difficult to read by artificial light? Is your vision gradually failing you? If so go to Dr. L. P. Merar, optician, suite 424-426 Hayes Block, Janesville. All errors of refraction and loss of accommodation of the eyes corrected. Eye glasses and spectacles fitted by the most scientific methods. Special attention given to children's eyes.

DR. L. P. MERAR,

OPTICIAN.

Suite 424-426 Hayes Block, Janesville. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Open every Saturday and Sunday.

EVANS & MORRIS, Architects.

429 Hayes Block.

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE

Entered at the postoffice at Janesville, Wis., as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Edition, one year \$6.00
Per month .50
Weekly edition, one year 1.50

Long Distance Telephone No. 77.
Business Office 77-2
Editorial Room 77-3

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE
The Gazette receives the full daily telegraphic report of the Scripps-McKee

WISCONSIN WEATHER FORECAST
Generally fair tonight and Friday.

The Great Strike.
There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

There is now on one of the greatest struggles between organized labor and the greatest modern industrial consolidation. There seems to be a difference in opinion as to the incentive or cause of the strike. The steel officials say that the strikers demand that a non-union steel worker shall be coerced by his employers into joining a union or be discharged. But President Schaefer claims that this demand was never made and what is, more never will be made. He claims the strikers demand that the mills adopt the union scale of wages and do not employ any cheaper men. It looks very much as though the two statements are only different ways of saying the same thing. The sympathies of the working classes are almost unanimously with the strikers, while the labor employing firms are just as strongly prejudiced the other way. The question of right and wrong in strikes has not yet been determined but the expression of opinion is very general and just as determined. J. P. Morgan & Co. refuse to arbitrate because they say there is nothing to arbitrate, but express a willingness to grant the demands of the men as to wages and hours. This would seem to show that wages and hours are not all that the strikers demand. Many influential papers which formerly have supported strikers have changed their opinions or are rather lukewarm in their support. This would seem to indicate that the position taken by the strikers is not so easily justified as on former occasions. The strikers should remember that England's decadence dated from the disastrous engineering strike, and that the ground she lost then has never been made up. This may have been a coincidence and yet we are of the opinion that was a case of cause and effect. It is true that if the corporations were allowed to run non-union men, it would be disastrous to the union, because these mills could be used as a club to beat the union into subjection and yet it would serve to prevent further strikes which might be just as good a thing for the laborer as for the trust and certainly for the country in general. The engineers' strike in England was our opportunity as we took advantage of it by wresting away from her the supremacy in the iron and steel industries. This strike may be the opportunity of Germany or even of England to get from us our trade, and we may regret at our ease, the strike which now is proving how great a fire a little spark kindleth.

men of all weights and endurance can play the game to suit their individual tastes.

"And if that isn't so, I'll eat my hat," said Mary spitefully, in closing the debate. But Bruhnhilde didn't appear to be impressed by the statement—for the hat was of straw and Mary and Bruhnhilde were dry horses.

Lord Salisbury exercises quite as much with his bicycle as Gladstone did with his axe, and Jules Verne is taking his exercise by writing his ninety-ninth novel. As Verne novels are the greatest flights of fancy, he may be called an aeronaut.

The Milwaukee Sentinel is to be congratulated upon the completeness and efficiency of its news gathering facilities. It is hard to see how they could be improved upon even by a Chicago or New York paper with vastly great circulation.

Ex-Gov. Hoard and Uncle Ike Stephenson held a lengthy political conference the other day. What they said to each other is not reported, but it looks as if Uncle Ike had added another Hoard to his hoard.

The emperor's refusal to sign Russia's imperious demand may not save Manchuria, but it shows a new force in Chinese politics, which, though late, may nevertheless mark an epoch.

Claude Meeker, of Columbus, Ohio, has been expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade for bucket-shopping. This action, not only leaves Meeker meeker, but also situates him a good deal the same as the hoops on his bucket.

The Madison Journal, which proposes to "speak out in meeting" if "that Stephenson could become larger than a man's hand" is probably now waiting for a meeting to be called in which it can speak out.

The U. S. Cruiser Cleveland, will be christened with water instead of wine. This arrangement is appropriate—the Cleveland is to be launched at Bath, Maine.

The fact that the Arbuckles will put on a fleet of coffee steamers to compete with the sugar trust justifies the general belief that "there is something brewing."

Lord Kelvin, the greatest modern scientist, has not read a book for thirty years. He simply refers to them. This is the proper way to use a library.

The American League may drop the Milwaukee base ball team, but the line is so low down in the percentage column that it won't have far to fall.

The lives of naval heroes all remind us that we can make our own sublime, and by talking leave behind us, mouth-prints in the sands of time.

"When will sugar be cheaper?" asks The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Give it up; but does Milwaukee take sugar in hers?

And now Captain Schley, son of the admiral, has been brought to the realization of the fact that "silence is golden."

The St. Louis doctor who denounced the game of golf has certainly bunkered himself.

Troops Sail for Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2.—The transport Egbert has sailed for St. Michael and Nome, carrying 130 recruits for the military posts in Alaska. Among the Egbert's passengers are: Stanley W. Finch, examiner for the department of justice for Nome; Isaac Hamburger, secretary to ex-Senator Thomas Carter of Montana; Mrs. Mattie Johnson, wife of Deputy Marshal A. W. Johnson; Mrs. B. A. Perrin, wife of a government clerk at St. Michael; Mrs. J. Flannery, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Flannery of Nome; J. R. Picher, acting hospital steward, and Privates R. P. McAdam, F. W. Michael, Charles Wood, and F. W. Wyatt, for Fort Gibson. The recruits are under command of Lieutenant Patrick Mullay, formerly of the Eighteenth infantry.

Garcia's Idea of the Tariff.
New York, Aug. 2.—Gen. Carlos Garcia, eldest son of the late Gen. Calixta Garcia, and inspector general of Cuban penal institutions, who arrived on the steamer Morro Castle, interviewed upon the Cuban situation said: "It is necessary that Cuba have a reduction in tariff on sugar and tobacco. Between 800,000 and 900,000 tons of sugar were raised this year, and the next crop will be larger than any Cuba has ever gathered. We can not do business, however, without a reduction on sugar."

Cal. pears, Elberta peaches and plums. Nash.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The Canadian exports have increased by \$4,000,000 during the last 11 months. Nearly 10 per cent of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doctors.

The crop bulletin for Manitoba shows that 2,000,000 acres have been sown with wheat. The conditions are favorable.

Labor in the south is in great demand, and the negroes are better paid than they have ever been in their lives before.

While the United States is spending \$174,905,025 a year for literature of all kinds, it is drinking \$1,249,191,553 worth of alcoholic liquors.

British farmers and dairymen are today milking 4,000,000 cows and producing annually in their dairies \$32,000,000 worth of milk, butter and cheese.

An automobile company has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails between the Pan-American exposition grounds and the Buffalo postoffice.

Remonstrating with policemen, cab drivers and street car conductors is a serious offense in Austria, as all those personages are rated as public officers, to insult whom means imprisonment and fine.

It may surprise some to hear that Florida stands tenth as a fish producing state. It has a coast line, including islands, of 3,500 miles. The annual catch is about 36,000,000 pounds, with a total value to the fishermen of about \$760,000.

Belgian capital to the amount of \$26,000,000 has found investment in Russian enterprise. That means an amount of \$4 per head in Belgium. France, though largely interested in Russian loans, etc., reaches the amount of only \$24,800,000.

The wholesale mineral water manufacturers of Liverpool and district have increased the price of their beverage threepence per dozen owing to the increased cost of sugar, and the retailers have put on a halfpenny per bottle to the consumer.

An interesting feature of the expense bill incurred by New York's committee of fifteen is that devoted to losses in gambling houses. Detectives who go after evidence travel in pairs and play the plungers' game. Very seldom do the detectives win.

New rules have been adopted by the big transatlantic steamship lines regarding the admission of visitors to departing vessels. The great crush is partly responsible for the change. Visitors must hereafter procure passes from the booking offices.

The churches of the borough of Manhattan, New York city, will send about 30,000 boys and girls and mothers to the country this summer. Of the various churches the Episcopal sends by far the greatest number of children, Trinity alone sending 4,000.

A correspondent has discovered a number of oddly named persons in Georgia counties. Among these names we have: Sorrowful Williams, Increase Thomas, Merciful Jenkins, Angel Jones, Salvation White, Happiness Johnson, Purity Scott and Paradise Lee.

Mr. Baldwin has shipped 40 balloons to Tromsø for use in the north pole expedition. These balloons are not intended to carry passengers, but each will have ten message buoys attached which will be liberated automatically, thus recording the route northward.

At the Buffalo exposition is exhibited the smallest steam railroad in the world. The rails are a foot apart, each of the ten cars holds two passengers, the line is a mile long, and the engineer sits on the tender, for there is just room enough in the cab for his feet.

A Philadelphia firm of auctioneers recently offered at one of their sales Robinson Crusoe's musket. It was a fine old flintlock. It was in the possession of a grandniece of Alexander Selkirk, and its pedigree is much more unclouded than is usually the case with objects of this kind.

The women of Canen, in Crete, have formed a society to oppose the luxuriousness of dress. The members of the society wear only the simplest of costumes and anathematize jewelry and ornaments. The Cretan government is to be petitioned to introduce a bill to make the wearing of extravagant clothes penal.

A dispatch from Angouleme, France, reports that an invasion of locusts has taken place throughout the department of the Charente, more especially in the canton of Bouillac, where they are so numerous and so voracious as to constitute a veritable scourge. Enormous fields of beans and beets have been

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. J. H. WARREN

HE PASSED AWAY AT PALMYRA EARLY THIS MORNING.

Once a Well Known and Popular Public Man in Rock County—He Had a Reputation for Enterprise and Integrity—Remains Will Probably Be Brought to Janesville.

Dr. J. H. Warren, a pioneer resident of this city, a former state senator and for many years prominent in the business and political life of the city and of the state, died suddenly at the Palmyra sanitarium this morning at six o'clock. His death brought release from an illness which has afflicted him for the past fifteen years.

Announcement of the news came in a telegram from Miss Julia Warren to Stanley B. Smith this morning and was a great surprise as Mr. and Mrs. Smith visited at Palmyra last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had planned the visit for some time but for various reasons it had been deferred until yesterday. They went to Palmyra late in the afternoon and Mr. Smith took Mr. Warren for a drive. There was no intimation that the approaching end was near.

John H. Warren was seventy-six years of age. He was born at Hogsburg, Franklin county, New York, August 23, 1825. He was of a pioneer family. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war and his father, a descendant of the New England Warrens, was a soldier in the war of 1812. John Warren came West when he was a young boy and came direct to Rock county. He came by the way of Johnstown and settled at La Prairie. In 1838, when he was thirteen years of age, he paid his first visit to Janesville. On the way to mill with grist he made up his mind that he would like to see Janesville and he came here expecting to find a village. Instead he found just two houses and four people, Mr. and Mrs. James and Mr. and Mrs. Dixon. The Dixons kept a log hotel and he stayed over night with them.

Mr. Warren attended school in the school house that stood on the corner of Milwaukee and Main streets where the Hayes block now stands. It was the first school ever taught in this city. At the age of twenty, he studied medicine with Dr. Nichols of this city, and afterward with Dr. Dyer, of Chicago. He pursued his studies at Rush Medical college, graduating with honors in 1849. He was the last surviving member of his class and also the last living state senator of those early days.

Dr. Warren began the practice of medicine at Lodi where he resided until 1851 when he removed to Albany and followed the milling and mercantile business with much success until 1870. He then came to this city and for many years their home was on South Third street. The family moved from this city about thirteen years ago.

Dr. Warren was elected to the state senate in 1857 and served for five years, being clerk of the senate and winning honorable distinction as a statesman. In 1862 Abraham Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue, an office which he held for seven years. He was also appointed receiver of communication by Secretary Stanton during the rebellion. He was a stockholder and director of the Sugar Valley railroad and for many years was the largest mail contractor in the United States. He had charge of one hundred routes and his business took him to all the most remote places in the country. This gave him unusual opportunities with the character of the Indians and in early days he was one of the strongest advocates of a peace policy toward them.

Throughout his public life he gained a reputation for enterprise, coupled with that more commendable and rarer element, sterling integrity, which served to give him a prominent position among the representative men of the state. In politics he was republican, having been a whig in early days.

For many years Dr. Warren has been an invalid, suffering from mental trouble, and he has been the subject of the most devoted care from his family. For some time he has been cared for in a sanitarium at Cincinnati and recently he has been at Palmyra, his wife and daughter, Miss Julia, making their temporary home there.

Dr. Warren leaves a wife, three daughters, Misses Julia, Louise and Gertrude, and two sons, Herbert and Dr. Benjamin Warren.

The remains will probably be brought to this city and laid at rest by the side of his daughters, the late Misses Lizzie and Fannie Warren, although no particulars concerning the funeral and interment have been received.

Denisons Off for Kegonsa

Rev. and Mrs. Robert C. Denison and children and Rev. Denison's sister, Miss Helen Denison, of Chicago, left this noon for Kegonsa where they have rented a cottage and will go into camp for a month. Rev. Denison will return home for next Sunday and will conduct services at the Congregational church in the morning and preach at the union meeting at the First M. E. church in the evening.

Returned Missionary to Speak

Mrs. Goodrich, a returned missionary, who is sent out by the American board, and who is one of the survivors of the siege of Peking, the horrors of which she endured, will speak at the Congregational church at the morning service next Sunday. Both Rev. and Mrs. Robert C. Denison know Mrs. Goodrich personally and feel very gratified at being able to secure her. She is a speaker of unusual ability and is sure to interest her next Sunday's audience.

It will pay every ally to carefully study the special sales now being carried on by Bort, Bailey & Co.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Fresh fish. W. W. Nash.
Fels Naptha soap. W. W. Nash.
Lake Koshkonong fish. W. W. Nash.
Cobs \$1 per load. Doty's mill.
Burnham & Morrill lobsters. W. W. Nash.

Get your fish order in early. W. W. Nash.

Bromangelon Jelly Co. jelly and gelatines. W. W. Nash.

Fancy blood red Columbia river salmon. W. W. Nash.

N. K. Fairbanks' Gold Dust, 15c package. W. W. Nash.

Trout, white fish, black bass and perch. W. W. Nash.

Our home grown green corn is now well filled and tender. Grubb.

Texas Alberta peaches 30 and 40 cents a basket. None finer. Grubb.

Lawn undershirts worth \$1.50, now \$1 at Bort, Bailey Co's. sale.

N. E. Mackerel, split herring, blood red salmon. W. W. Nash.

Bort, Bailey & Co. offer this week \$1.50 lawn undershirts at \$1.

Our special sale of all summer goods commences today. T. P. Burns.

Bort, Bailey & Co. offer this week \$1.50 lawn undershirts at \$1.

Our cherries, red raspberries and blackberries are fine today. Grubb.

The Gazette want ads on page 4 are proving of special interest to the public these days.

Hires' root beer extract.

Hires' carbonated root beer. W. W. Nash.

The C. & N. W. Railway will run an excursion to Oshkosh on Sunday, Aug. 11. Fare, \$1.50 round trip.

Canned corned beef.

Veal, chicken, ham and beef loaf. W. W. Nash.

Hundreds of bottles sold of Richelieu huge size quarts of root beer at our special price two for 25c. Grubb.

Wanted—waist and skirt hands, also finishers. Instructions given beginners. Factory thoroughly cooled by fans. Work steady. Isabel Mfg Co.

Don't fail to attend our special sale of all summer goods, which commences today, and will continue all through August. T. P. Burns.

Lawn undershirts made by the Isabel Manufacturing company of this city to sell at \$1.50 this week at \$1 each. Bort, Bailey & Co.

If you have a house to rent or sell there is no better way of reaching the masses than through The Gazette classified column. Three lines three times for 25 cents.

The assault and battery case of the state against Martin Gagan and that of the state against John Griffin, charged with being a common drunkard, are both set for tomorrow in the municipal court.

The temporary staging used on the Milwaukee street front of the Jackson block while repairs are being made was removed today. The main street side staging will remain up for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ford and Misses Elizabeth and Jeanette Ford will entertain a small company of friends at the golf club house tonight. Miss Mary Bell Sauser of Altoona, Pa., being the guest of honor. The party will go out to the club house at 6 o'clock, and an appetizing supper will be followed by a dance.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Huffman of the town of LaPrairie, died yesterday afternoon after a brief illness and the remains were brought to this city this morning and taken by railroad to Stoughton for interment. The little one was only five weeks old and was to have been christened next Sunday.

In the municipal court today the civil action of Rudolf Heeger of Jefferson, against James T. Brown of this city, came up for a hearing before Acting Municipal Judge Jesse Earle. There were two separate actions, one for the collection of a note and one for rent of building by the defendant of the plaintiff and a bill for beer.

The Oak Hill cemetery association held a regular monthly business meeting this morning but no business of importance outside of the regular routine was transacted. The new rest room at the cemetery is finished and will be thrown open to the public as soon as the paint is dry.

County Clerk Starr issued a marriage license this afternoon to Fred A. Decker and Miss Alta M. Palmer, both of this city. Mr. Decker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Decker, who reside on Milton avenue and Miss Palmer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer, also of Milton avenue.

Morgan Wise had a handsome \$75 bike; that is, he had it the day of Ringling Brothers' circus. He hasn't got it now and he went into camp at Lake Kegonsa this morning without it. Morgan called on a young lady on South Main street the night of the circus. He made the trip on his wheel and left it standing by the fence. When he came out his wheel was gone.

One of Ringling Brothers' circus clowns hasn't been amusing audiences for the last few days with his trick donkey act. The air of Janesville proved to be too invigorating for his nerves and after spending last night at the Turkish bath he berated this morning to cast about him to locate the show so he could get down to business again and get f--- down.

A daughter has arrived from the South Bluff street home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ma--- and all is well.

State Veterinarian E. D. Roberts went to Madison this morning to attend a meeting of the live stock day and of which he is a member.

M. A. Norris has returned from Sheboygan, Wis., to which point he accompanied his mother, Mrs. A. B. Norris, and sister, Miss A. May Norris, on their journey to the east. They went by boat from Chicago, leaving that city last Saturday. Mrs. Norris and her daughter will visit Buffalo and other eastern cities.

Heinz sweet mixed.....25c doz.

Heinz sweet milds.....25c doz.

Manzanilla mild olives.....25c doz.

W. W. NASH.

TUCKER SECURES \$40,000 IN STOCK

The Lithia Springs Sanitarium Project Seems to be in a Fair Way to Succeed.

F. J. Tucker, of Chicago, one of the busy promoters of the Burr Lithia Springs company, wrote to D. W. Watt that he had secured \$40,000 in stock in the city of Chicago alone and that he would be in the city tonight. This speaks well for the success of the enterprise and shows that men of business principles know a good thing when they see it. That there is good money in this enterprise is properly handled is evident, and it now looks most encouraging for the future of the undertaking. A large amount of stock has been subscribed and more are ready to invest.

BOARD OF REVIEW CUTS ASSESSMENTS

Both Janesville Water Company and New Gas Light Company Are Given Reductions.

By action of the board of review the assessment of the Janesville Water company has been reduced from \$200,000, the figure at which it was originally placed to \$180,000, being a reduction of \$20,000.

The assessment of the New Gas Light company was also reduced from \$225,000 to \$200,000. A fight was made on the reduction in the case of the water company. W. G. Wheeler and Edward M. Hyzer, the latter of Milwaukee, appeared before the board last Saturday and argued the case in behalf of the reduction and City Attorney F. C. Burpee looked after the interests of the city.

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

Polzin still has the machine and Graves is suing for his \$35. The testimony is all taken and the case will be argued tomorrow morning.

Collected a Board Bill

A hotel agent, who registered at the Hotel Myers as R. R. Raymond, of Chicago, on July 13th, skipped out after he had been there eight days leaving an unpaid board bill and a laundry bill of \$2.00. The man's real name was Olat Turner and he was known to a boarder at the Myers, they having met in Illinois and both belonged to the same fraternity. Turner wrote a letter to the man located here and through this letter the swindler has been located at Sheboygan, Wis. Chief of Police Hogan telegraphed the chief of police at Sheboygan that a warrant was out for Turner's arrest and received an answer that he had been arrested. The Sheboygan chief secured \$16.00 from Turner and sent it here by express to Landlords Johnson & Stevens.

Law Suit Over A SEWING MACHINE

Justice Jesse Earle's court the case of W. H. Graves against John Polzin was heard yesterday. Mr. Graves left a sewing machine for trial at the Polzin home five or six years ago. In 1890 Mr. Graves made an agreement, so he alleges, to sell the machine for \$35; he "wanting" \$45 and Polzin offering \$25, but Graves says Polzin agreed to pay the money in two weeks, but Polzin says he agreed to tell Graves in two weeks whether he wanted the machine or not.

NEWS OF A PERSONAL NATURE

Miss Ada L. Pond went to Delavan this morning.

Misses Mattie and Kittie Crowley visited Chicago today.

Hon. Robert B. Kirkland and son of Jefferson, Wis., were in town today on legal business.

Mrs. E. R. Winslow left this morning for a two weeks' visit at Arlington.

Laurel Lodge No. 2 D. of H. meets tonight at East Side Odd Fellows' hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Muggleton are in camp at Lake Kegonsa. They went up this morning.

Miss Bertha Hogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hogan, went to Kenosha today, to visit relatives.

John G. Rexford and bride left Boston today, and they are expected home the fore part of next week.

Miss Jeanette Shortney is home from Monroe, Wis., where she has been for the past two weeks.

Superintendent A. J. Hutton entered upon his duties as superintendent of the State School for the Blind today.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Metcalf and child were among the ones who left this morning for Lake Kegonsa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Searles, of No. 6 Olive street, are entertaining E. W. Gram and son, Harry of Winona, Minnesota.

Miss Cora Stark of Shopiere, who has been spending the last ten days with her aunt, Miss Libby Chapin, returned home yesterday.

Will E. Evenson, Janesville's old-time popular druggist, now of Baraboo, Wis., arrived in the city this morning, and will spend a few days with old friends.

Rev. Walter A. Hall, pastor of Court Street M. E. church, goes to Delavan tomorrow to remain over Sunday, and while there expects to make arrangements to go into camp at that place later with his family.

Attorney E. D. McGowan transacted legal business in Brownhead today.

Attorney J. L. Mahoney transacted business at Madison today.

Luther W. Kendall, of Beloit, who is summering at Lake Kegonsa, was a visitor at the court house today between trains.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert C. Denison and Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Brace drove to Beloit yesterday afternoon on a pleasure trip.</

A BACKWARD GLANCE

WAR PUZZLES OF THIS TIME FORTY YEARS AGO.

Plans of Campaign in June and July, 1861—A Great "To Do" Over Harpers Ferry—Patterson's Campaign. Thomas and Stonewall Jackson.

[Copyright, 1901, by G. L. Kilmer.]



SOUTHERNERS taking up the cause of the north were not plentiful in 1861; hence it is all the more noteworthy that George H. Thomas, Virginian born and bred and on the best terms with his state, was at the head of one of the earliest

expeditions which invaded the Old Dominion. Thomas held the rank of major in the Second United States cavalry under Colonel Robert E. Lee. This circumstance weighed against him in Washington, for when it was proposed at a later date to make him a general the plan met with opposition because he was a Virginian and about all of the officers of the Second cavalry had gone over to the south.

To say that Thomas never swerved in thought is not to pay him a compliment. A month before Sumter was fired upon he wrote to the governor of Virginia that so long as his native state remained in the Union he would remain in the army "unless required to do duties repulsive alike to honor and humanity." The first duty to which Thomas was assigned after Sumter was to proceed with his small command of cavalry from Carlisle, Pa., to Washington to protect the national government from southern enemies. The order was given by Captain Fitz John Porter, who assumed authority to act in the crisis in the name of General Scott. Thomas prepared his men for the trip, and when about to start one of the southern officers of the command said in the hearing of Thomas, "What shall we do?" Thomas took the answer in his own mouth and said: "We are ordered to Washington, and there we go. There will be time enough after getting there for you to decide what to do."

General Grenville M. Dodge, who served with Thomas in the west, says that he was always a happy and satisfied soldier in the Federal army, free from envy and contented with the rank and appointments given him.

The Washington scare subsided in a few days, and Thomas was appointed to lead a brigade of volunteers for the recovery of Maryland. General Robert Patterson commanded the army which, in varying strength, was counted upon to do wondrous things on the upper Potomac and across the river in midsummer 1861. Finally the campaign settled down to the taking of Harpers Ferry from a force of several thousand Confederates assembled there under Joseph E. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart and other noted leaders.

Perhaps if the Confederate cabinet had been stronger than the council of generals in the field or Patterson had been more vigorous the war in the east in the summer of 1861 would have had a different turn from what was given it in the Manassas campaign, which ended at Bull Run. The wise heads in Richmond thought that Harpers Ferry was a stronghold that should be held at all hazards, that it was a natural pass across the Potomac and that not only pride, but military policy, demanded that it be defended to the last extremity. Joe Johnston's powers were those of the commandant of a fortress, and he was expected to make Harpers Ferry another Thermopylae. When he found out what folly it would be to try to hold the point against determined enemies, he evacuated and recrossed the Potomac to Virginia. On the 2d of July Thomas' brigade crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, when Johnston retreated far inland, after a skirmish, and finally took up his position around Winchester, where he plotted and carried through one of the cleverest strokes of the war, a stolen march to Bull Run, leaving Patterson in the lurch.

A factor that might have altered the whole aspect of the war in Virginia was the change of heart in Richmond. After Johnston was well out of Harpers Ferry the military minds in Richmond wanted the forces then along the Potomac and at Manassas drawn back behind the Rappahannock. Robert E. Lee was in the field in West Virginia, facing a force under General McClellan, which later proved more than a match for Lee's. Now, it was evident to any but blind men that McClellan, after freeing West Virginia, should push forward east and unite with Federal troops on the upper Potomac, and it was fear of this that caused anxiety in Richmond. Scott was continually spurring Patterson to whip the Confederates at Winchester, to hold them there, not to let them slip away and join Beauregard's forces at Manassas. Patterson continually promised to give battle and to destroy the enemy who had twice given him the slip.

When the plans of Washington authorities to move upon Manassas were revealed to Beauregard at his camp near Bull Run, he urged the Confederate government to let him stay at Manassas and receive the Federal attack, giving him Johnston from Winchester as a reinforcement. With McClellan on the west and Patterson pressing on the north, Johnston had the hardest end of the work to do to get away with his whole command just at the right time. If he left Winchester too soon, Patterson could fol-

low and confront him at Manassas. If he left at the last moment and Patterson should attack him on the march, he would have to stay away from Bull Run till the issue there had been decided. If kept away from Beauregard, the latter would be defeated.

Therein lay a brilliant game of war. Johnston was at the head of the valley of Virginia and his opponent, Patterson, on his front. Beauregard was at Manassas, with his opponent, McDowell, marching out from Alexandria with a superior force to attack him. Scott in Washington was urging Patterson first to whip Johnston and dispose of him and, if he failed to do that, to keep threatening attack and in so doing hold him at Winchester, while McDowell had a free hand to dispose of Beauregard at Bull Run. Patterson might have made the upper Potomac the first theater of war. A battle there against Johnston would have probably drawn other troops of both sides to the scene for decisive trial of strength.

On the other hand, the Confederates at Richmond wished to hold on to the Shenandoah valley at Winchester, but abandon all of Virginia between Washington and the Rappahannock, while Beauregard insisted that Manassas was the place to fight and the valley should be stripped to enable him to win the victory. On the 17th and 18th of July, the eve of the battle of Bull Run, Scott telegraphed to Patterson that he must act, that he must not be outwitted by Johnston and not let his enemy amuse his outposts with a show of numbers while the main body was off to Manassas to help Beauregard.

Patterson was not a trained soldier like the men around him and opposed to him. He had served as a line officer in the war of 1812 and as a major general in Mexico, where McClellan, Beauregard, Lee, Jackson and others were captains or lieutenants. He was 69 years old in 1861, and if Bull Run had been a sweeping victory for Beauregard and Johnston, followed by a successful raid on Washington, he would have passed into history as the Grouchy of the Federal army. The fact that Bull Run was a drawn battle, that it was conceded that the troops on both sides were too raw to fight a pitched engagement, alone saved his reputation. Major Thomas at the head of a volunteer brigade and Fitz John Porter, his adjutant general, were the ablest of his subordinates. In 1864 Thomas wrote him a letter saying that in his (Thomas') opinion it would have been unwise to risk a pitched battle with the raw troops he commanded on the Potomac in June and July, 1861. At one time Patterson had 20,000 men assembled, and when in close contact with Johnston in front of Winchester outnumbered his enemy by two to one.

Thomas and Porter were promoted to high commands after the breaking up of Patterson's army, which soon followed upon his failure on the Potomac. Thomas won the first battle in which he held chief command—that of Mill Springs—and completely destroyed his enemy. He did the same in the last battle where he exercised full command—Nashville, in December, 1864. Porter was a stubborn fighter and a good general. Stonewall Jackson and Jeb Stuart went with Johnston to Bull Run.

The Patterson era on the upper Potomac was good training time for both Stuart and Jackson. Stuart was the eyes of Johnston, as afterward of Lee, and he skillfully masked the departure of Johnston's force from Winchester for Manassas battlefield and also covered it on the march with his cavalry. Jackson was at Harpers Ferry ahead of Johnston and engaged in numerous little enterprises to deceive and get the best of his enemies. One day he appeared at the Confederate outpost he had established at Point of Rocks, Md., dressed in blue. He was taken for a spy, but made himself known to the



GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

[A defender of Washington in 1861.]

commandant, Imboden, and it turned out that he was on a spying tour to deceive the natives and the railroad men on the Baltimore and Ohio road. He was then planning for the grand "scoop" of railway engines and rolling stock which he soon afterward put through, to the joy of the Confederacy and the dismay of the railroad.

No doubt Johnston's stolen march on Patterson, which saved Beauregard at Bull Run, convinced Jackson that the true theory of war lay in mystifying the enemy and attacking him in the weakest place. When giving battle on his own hook, he always maneuvered so as to divide his foe and fight him in detail, practically what Beauregard and Johnston so successfully accomplished in the campaign of July, 1861. The combination of Beauregard and Johnston went through with rare luck, considering that their troops were raw and they themselves generals created out of the officers. Scott saw through it and tried to prevent it by a counter combination. He failed, and the task of leadership went to younger shoulders. After all, the lesson of those early days of the war is that even if troops are raw there remains strategy for a winner. **GEORGE L. KILMER.**

THE ARREST OF MURRILLO.

Official Report of the Affair by the Governor of Bolivia.

New York, Aug. 2.—The report of Gov. Velez of the department of Bolivia has been carried to the legation at Washington by Senor Arturo de Brigard, the Colombian consul-general in this city. In his report Gov. Velez points out that Murrillo was designated by Gen. Uribe-Urbe as his peace agent. It being known that Uribe-Urbe was disloyal to his government, officials at Bogota decided that the agent could not be working to any loyal end. In fact he was reasonably suspected of having compromising letters in his possession. It was learned that Murrillo was about to leave Colombia and the police at Barranquilla were ordered to request him to delay his departure until Gov. Velez could have an interview with him. The report goes on to say, that when Murrillo arrived at Cartagena and the local police informed him of the governor's desire to consult with him, Murrillo, in an ugly, abrupt manner, replied that he was well satisfied on board the Allegheny, and if Velez wished to see him he would have to come to his cabin. The governor was much provoked at this discourtesy, and ordered the proper officers to enforce his request. The incident described in late newspaper reports then ensued. Gov. Velez indicates that he was much incensed by the disposition of both the crew and passengers to prevent the arrest of an offender. Murrillo was not immediately committed to prison, and it was the intention of the governor to hold him under surveillance at Cartagena until his papers could be searched. The governor does not refer to the possibility of an international question arising with Germany.

Lightning Disrobes a Man.

Agular, Col., Aug. 1.—Jesus Mestas was completely disrobed by lightning while working in an alfalfa field. A bolt from the sky tore his hat into shreds, stripped his clothing into ribbons, passed down through his body, emerging at the feet, pulling off a heavy pair of brogans, and carrying off the stockings. Mestas was found naked and unconscious. He will recover.

Georgia Man Short \$34,249.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 1.—V. T. Sanford, tax collector of Floyd county, was indicted by the grand jury upon charges of embezzlement. It is alleged in the indictment that Sanford is short \$34,249. \$15,423 being due the state of Georgia and \$18,823 to Floyd county. A guarantee company of Baltimore is on Mr. Sanford's bond for \$125,000. The bond company claims it is not liable.

Student Killed by a Train.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 1.—While assisting Railroad Engineer Adams in surveying in the railway yards Henry L. L'Homedieu, son of Superintendent L'Homedieu of the Michigan Central and a student in the engineering department of the university, was struck from behind by the Grand Rapids express and instantly killed.

CANDY ESCULETT'S CURE PILES.

Relieves Promptly. Pleasant. Harmless. Quenches venous circulation. Reduces enlarged veins, corrects portal circulation. Removes the causes of Piles, perfects a Permanent Cure. 50c; sold and guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded by McCUE & BROS.

H. E. RANOUS, R. J. SARASY, KOERNER BROS., Or by mail of Eats Drug Co., Phila., Pa.)

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

Great Blood and Rheumatism Cure

Cures All Kinds of Rheumatism and Gout. 6088 Cures all kinds of Blood Trouble..... (Sixty-eighty-eight.)

Higgins and Wallers, Attorneys at Law, Matt J. Johnson Co., West Superior, Wis.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that my wife and I have used several bottles of Matt J. Johnson's 6088 Great Blood and Rheumatism Cure. It is a good thing and in many cases of rheumatism, I believe, it will work a substantial cure. It certainly helped us. Respectfully, D. F. HIGGINS.

FREE TRIAL. We guarantee 6088 cures, salicylates, mercurials, iron, cod liver oil and all poisonous drugs. On taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied, return bottle and your money will be refunded.

6088 is for sale and guaranteed by

PEOPLE'S DRUG CO.

Cor. Main and Milwaukee Sts.

KING'S PHARMACY,

Cor. Jackson and Milwaukee Sts.

JANESVILLE - WISCONSIN

PENNYROYAL PILLS
CHICKEN'S ENGLISH
SAFE, RELIABLE, LAXATIVE, AND DRUGGIST'S
IN 1892 and Gold Medal
with one ribbon. Take no other. Refuse
imitations. Beware of cheap imitations.
Beware of cheap imitations. Beware of cheap
imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send for
sample for Particulars, Testimonials and
"Pennyroyal Pills" for Ladies, to J. H. B. Co.,
all Druggists, Chicago, Ill. Sold by
all Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

STUDY BOOKKEEPING AT HOME.
Our private lessons BY MAIL, open up to you
your own and women good paying positions.
We give just the training needed for success in
business. No interference with work—only spare
time required. Interesting catalogue free.
TYPE PARK SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE.
455 East 46th Street, CHICAGO.

In The Summer

Of life a woman may find herself fading and failing. She doesn't understand it. She goes to doctors, who treat her for this or for that, but she gets no better. She grows frail and pale. She can just "drag about the house," but has no pleasure in life. Many such women have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, and have been restored by Dr. Pierce's treatment to perfect health. There is no more wonderful medicine for women than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its action upon the womanly organs is at once apparent in the decrease of pain and the increase of strength. It cures female weakness and such diseases as take away the strength and beauty of women.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Before I commenced to use your medicine I was in a bad condition (for eight years) and four doctors treated me," writes Mrs. Bettie Askew, of Garysburg, Northampton Co., N. C. "They, of course, gave me at the time some relief, but it did not last long. I was some days in my bed and some days I dragged about the house. I have used five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of the 'Pell's.' Now I feel like a new woman, and I want the world to know it."

The action of the "Favorite Prescription" is assisted by the use of "Pleasant Pellets" when the bowels are irregular.



The PLEASURES OF DRIVING

Are only completely realized when you have a stylish turnout. It is the carriage that gives your turnout a stylish appearance. A quite ordinary horse makes a showy appearance when dressed in a nice harness and hitched to a nobby carriage, such as we have on our repository floor. We have the harness, too. Come and look at them. The prices won't frighten you.

F. A. TAYLOR & COMPANY

Fine Appearance. Little Cost....

You will be surprised at the small prices we are asking for stylish equipages all rights to wear and everything else. If you

Buy Vehicles From Us

you won't have to be always spending money for repairs.

LAMB & BARLASS,

Court Street Bridge. Janesville.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

Established 1862. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.

COLLEGE BLDG., 202 Michigan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Music SCHOOL OF ACTING

BOARD OF MUSICAL DIRECTORS:

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Hans von Schiller, Dr. Louis Falk, William Castle, Bernhard Lieberman, S. E. Jacobson, Rudolph Ganz, Charles Gauthier, Herman Devries, Hart Conway, Director of School of Acting.

36th SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 9.

The Chicago Musical College is the largest and most complete school of its kind in America.

Has the strongest faculty ever assembled in a school of musical learning. The new College building is the finest structure in existence devoted exclusively to a musical institution. The system of instruction and arrangement of courses represent the outcome of thirty-five years of experience. The terms of tuition are the lowest commensurate with the high-grade of instruction.

New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free. NOTE—Applications for the 37 free and 150 partial scholarships will be received until August 10.

Laurels Again!
The Paris Exposition made the Gold Medal Award to
I.W. HARPER KENTUCKY WHISKEY
Gold medals were also awarded at New Orleans 1884, Chicago 1893.
For sale by Kehoe & Guen.

The West Side Family Liquor Store

Choice Cal. Wines, Ky. Bourbon Whisky, and Penn. Rye.

For family trade we have....

Blatz, Schlitz, Anheiser, Bush, Edelweiss and Knipp's beers. Robinson & Co.'s ales.

Use either phone. All deliveries free and prompt.

ROBINSON & KEHOE,

67 W. Milwaukee St.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 44 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the urinary membranes. Painful, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE TRAVELER FROM THE WEST TO THE Pan-American Exposition

Should remember that there are

Eight Trains Daily

FROM

CHICAGO TO BUFFALO

VIA THE

Lake Shore

and Michigan Southern Railway.

The Only Double Track Line.

All tickets over this route afford use of steamers either way between Cleveland and Buffalo, also stop at Chautauqua on the return trip within limit of ticket.

Book of Trains and Pan-American Folder on application F. M. BYRON, G. W. A., Chicago.

To Colorado and Utah

VIA SANTA FE.

AT RATES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

FROM CHICAGO.

On Sale July 1 to 9, September 1 to 10.

Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo and return..... \$25.00
Glenwood Springs and return..... \$35.00
Salt Lake City and Ogden..... \$40.00

June 18 to 30, and July 10 to August 31, round trip tickets to same points as named above, will be sold at one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. A Pullman Observation Sleeper runs between Kansas City and Colorado Springs on Santa Fe trains No. 5 and 6. The observation end is for free use of all Pullman passengers. For further particulars, rates on other dates or to other places, or for free copy of "A Colorado Summer," write to or call on

J. M. CONNELL, G. A. P. D., The Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 109 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe For The Gazette

SEVEN FROM HERE IN TOURNAMENT

Janesville Well Represented at the Golf Meeting Which Opened at Milwaukee Today.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 1.—The Milwaukee Country club golf team won the match from Glen View yesterday afternoon by a score of one up. The match was exciting as in the first round Milwaukee led by a score of 18 to 10, while the second resulted in a score of 11 to 4 in favor of the visitors. The feature was the defeat of W. L. Thompson by Louis Allis by the score of 10 up. It was generally conceded that Allis would win, but that Thompson should be defeated by such a score was considered impossible. The best score was made by Hamilton Vose, state champion, who played the first round in the record score of 33 and the second in 41.

The second annual golf tournament of the Milwaukee Country club commenced this morning promptly at 8:30 a. m., when the qualifying round for the Milwaukee Country club and Consolation cups will be played. Sixty-three players are entered, seven of whom are from Janesville.

The Janesville men are matched as follows:

Fred S. Sheldon, Janesville, and W. H. Cameron, Milwaukee.
Albert Schaller, Janesville, and Joseph S. Demas, Tusconville.
F. J. Baker, Janesville, and W. L. Yale, Kenosha.
Kenneth Martin, Milwaukee, and H. G. Carter, Janesville.
Alex. Wall, Milwaukee, and Orrie Sutherland, Janesville.
H. H. McKimney, Janesville, and J. B. Kemper, Milwaukee.
S. D. Tallman, Janesville, and Phelps B. Hoyt.

TOBACCO IS NOT A TOTAL FAILURE

Leaf Raisers in Rock County May Be Able to Save a Portion of Their Crop.

Edgerton, Wis., August 1.—Rains that have fallen throughout the tobacco belt during the week have given the farmers hope that they may yet be able to save some portion of the crop. Since the drought was broken the fields have been making rapid growth, and the outlook is improving each day. Possibly one-half of the original planting has survived the drought, and where the plants have not reached the bud there is a prospect, under favorable weather conditions of securing some very fine tobacco. Some seasons the crop is made in thirty or forty days of good growing weather, and though it is bound to be later in maturing, there is yet a chance of obtaining a yield quite removed from a failure. The warehouse handling of last season's crop is about finished at the market points. C. L. Clifton has 600 hands at work on a large stemming order that will require several months to fill.

Transactions in old stocks are limited and confined to small lots to manufacturers. Shipments out of storage in this market amounted to but 500 cases for the week.

ROCKEFELLER TO QUIT US.

Like Astor He Sees the Coming Reign of Equality of Wealth.

New York, Aug. 1.—A cablegram today from Manchester, England, announces that the Guardian, which is known as one of the most reliable and influential newspapers in Great Britain, prints the following story: "John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, while touring England, visited Bideford, Glocester, Ilfracombe, and Lynton. Mr. Rockefeller was so pleased with the country that he intends to make his home there." Ordinarily a notice of this kind would attract little attention. It is, however, vouched for by the Guardian, which is famous for accuracy and the exclusive information it frequently obtains from sources not available to others. Among multi-millionaires who have gone abroad to spend wealth amassed here one of the most prominent is William Waldorf Astor, who even renounced his American citizenship to become a British subject.

Wildman Will's Are Filed.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—William F. Aldrich has filed for probate the last wills of the late Consul General Wildman and his wife, the late Letitia Aldrich Wildman, who, with their son, were lost in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro.

The wills were executed in 1899 and in them the consul general and Mrs. Wildman each bequeathed what he or she owned to the other, and, in case of the death of both, to the children. The property will now be distributed equally among five surviving heirs at law.

Lightning Kills Two.

Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 1.—Lightning fired the barn of Willis Aiken, near Ellettsville, and destroyed it with contents. Human bones found in the debris led to the belief that two persons had sought shelter in the barn and perished.

George and Joseph Prothers, farmers, were instantly killed by the lightning, which struck a tree under which they had taken shelter.

Indicted for Perjury.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Indictments charging perjury have been returned against John A. Hinesy and Henry B. Stoltz, former president and secretary respectively of the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias. Two indictments were returned against each defendant.

John Lyons for Night Watchman. Madison, Wis., August 1.—John Lyons, of Madison, has been appointed to succeed John Abaly, also of this city, as night watchman at the state

capitol. Mr. Lyons is an ex-member of the Madison police force and several years ago was a candidate for sheriff on the republican ticket.

REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

Force of 5,000 Rebels Is on the Colombian Frontier.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Aug. 1.—Dr. Rangel Gardias, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castro of Venezuela.

The insurgents are near San Antonio de Tachira, on the Colombian frontier.

The Venezuelan government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. The situation is grave.

Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against President Castro.

Constitutional guarantees have been suspended and complications with Colombia are feared.

The News at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The State Department to-day received the following telegram from the American legation at Caracas:

"Martial law has been declared in Venezuela by the president of the country in consequence of the invasion of a revolutionary force from Colombia. It is reported that an army of 10,000 men will meet the invaders."

Baldwin Leaves Vardoe.

Vardoe, Norway, Aug. 2.—The America, the flagship of the Baldwin-Zeigler north-pole expedition, which sailed from Tromsøe July 16, touched here and proceeded direct for Cape Flora, Franz Josef land. Mr. Baldwin sends a farewell message to the United States, as follows: "All well. Await one of the best efforts. We will stand by our flag."

Anarchist in Custody.

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—An anarchist named Gallioti was arrested at Viedikon last night by order of the prosecutor general on information received from Paterson, N. J. Many documents were found at his lodgings.

Warship Goes Ashore.

London, Aug. 1.—A Hong Kong dispatch says that the new British battleship Glorious, flagship of the English China squadron, is ashore somewhere between Hong Kong and Shanghai. Details are lacking.

Mexicans Kill Fifteen Yaquis.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 1.—Tetablate, chief of the Yaquis, and fourteen of his braves, were killed and forty-seven captured by Mexican troops near Potam a few days ago.

Jesuits Will Leave France.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Figaro says the Jesuits will not apply for authorization in accordance with the law of associations, but will leave the country.

King Menelik Extremely Ill.

Paris, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Rappel from Obok, Abyssinia, says King Menelik is extremely ill. He refuses all medical advice.

PREACHER ACCUSED BY WIFE

Sensational Suit for Divorce Begun at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 1.—Rev. Howard S. Schaffer of the United Brethren church recently commenced proceedings for a divorce, charging his wife with cruelty. She this morning filed a cross bill in which she makes a series of charges of a highly sensational character. He entered the ministry in 1893 at Potterville later going to Lake Odessa, Salem, and Columbus Grove, O. Mrs. Schaffer refers in severe terms to her husband's relations with women at Columbus Grove and Gibson City. She says that he was given a church trial at Monroe, Wis., and on conviction was sentenced, but at the next conference was reinstated.

Coal Trust Raises Prices.

New York, Aug. 1.—The price of anthracite coal will go up 10 cents a ton more in the local market. This will be the fifth in the series of monthly advances which the trust decided on some time ago. By September 1 the price of white ash will be \$5.75 per ton or 75 cents more than was paid in April, 1900. Advances in the price of other grades will be in proportion.

Killed by a Constable.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 2.—A special to the Statesman from Weiser, Idaho, says that W. T. Green was shot and killed by Constable Nevins. The shooting occurred at a ranch six miles from town. Nevins had a warrant for Green's arrest, and as soon as the constable put in an appearance Green opened fire, but missed. Nevins then shot him through the head.

Forbids Poisoning Insects.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—The farmers in the state who have been fighting the grasshopper pest with poison have been warned by the state game warden to cease doing so, as the loss of birds and game is greater than the benefit obtained by killing comparatively few insects. Hundreds of birds have died from poison meant for grasshoppers.

Hound for the Philippines.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—William N. Schuster and Charles A. Conant, representing the tariff and financial bureaus of the war department and more particularly the division of insular affairs, have arrived in this city on their way to the Philippines where they will co-operate with the civil commission.

Mad Dog Bites Child.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 1.—Lizzie Mills, 10 years old, was attacked by a mad dog and badly bitten in several places. She fainted at the first attack, and when rescued by neighbors was unconscious.

HOT
WEATHER
COMFORTS.

According to
The Weather Man...

August and Sept. will be warm months. A new shipment just in finds us well prepared to fit you out with all the above articles---just as complete a summer stock as we had in May. When you go away next month you may need a

Trunk or Valise. We have an entire basement devoted to this special line. A look at our store will soon convince you that you have the advantage of an assortment second to none in Wisconsin. Visitors always welcome.

T. J. ZIEGLER,
E. J. SMITH, Manager.

What Size Do You
Wear? That is
the question.

If you can find in our broken lots a pair of shoes that you can wear, the price cuts but very little figure. We want to tell you now you can't find any old shelf worn styles amongst them.

They Are The Best
Styles

Only just a little broken up in regular sizes and we want to close them out. YOU will find many things not commonly found on the Bargain Table.

It Is To Your Own Interest To Give
Them a Look

YOU can save yourself some dollars. They are for ladies and they are for men.

SPENCER,

8 East Milwaukee St.

On the Bridge.

Buying Here Comes Close
To Perpetual Motion

THE POWER IS **BARGAINS**

We have added many more styles to our great cut price clearing sale. We must move the goods and have certainly put the prices where you cannot resist the purchase.

Ladies' coin toe oxfords in black or tan, includes many styles, all go at

98 Cents

Men's tan and black coin toe shoes, styles not quite the latest, but have always sold for \$5.50 and \$5.00, now only

\$1.98

Our bargain table will furnish you a good quality shoe or oxford, but sizes small. We have marked them 35c a pair or 2 pair for 50 cents.

REMEMBER THE PLACE AND COME TODAY.

MAYNARD SHOE CO.,

Successors to C. C. BENNETT SHOE CO.

West End of Bridge.

The Foot Fitting Shoe Men.

We run a first-class repair shop, best of work guaranteed.

Use Cold Water

No

Oil

Our cold water paints we warrant.

All you do is to mix the paint preparation with water. No oils needed, thus

saving you the cost. August is an excellent time to paint the house. If you

can't call, 'phone us for information.

KENT & CRANE,

13 S. River Street.

GETTING READY

FOR OUR BIG ASSORTMENT OF FINE

FALL FOOTWEAR

THEREFORE WE MUST HAVE ROOM

We Sell Oxfords Lower Than
Ever

Our stock of oxfords and low shoes were never in better shape for this time of the season. We can fit you and the prices will also fit you.—Former prices cut no figure.

\$2.50 Oxfords at \$1.98

\$2.00 Oxfords at 1.50

\$1.50 Oxfords at 1.25

\$1.25 Oxfords at 98c

COME NOW.

WE WANT TO SHOW YOU

AMOS REHBERG & CO.

Shoes and Clothing.

Two Complete Departments

We Have Sold One Thousand
VEHICLES

..THIS YEAR..

Is this not evidence in itself that we have the right kind of vehicles at prices that are not beyond the reach of the average buyer? We have a factory force to make right any wrongs.

WISCONSIN CARRIAGE COMPANY,

Leaders in Quality and Up-to-date Styles. Wholesale and Retail.